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## New Garden Varieites for 1969

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of affluent suburbia, but it can work hardships on those of modest means, the older age groups and those living in the inner city and smaller towns.

True, speciality shops have increased in numbers. The secret of a successful speciality shop is to identify unsatisfied needs of a significant number of consumers. Once the specialty shop establishes itself, its very success makes certain that the essential features of its operation will soon be incorporated into a more general merchandising package. Similarly, the speciality shop seeks to broaden its appeal by adding additional merchandise and services. Thus the tendency is for the true speciality store to "self destruct" and emerge as a more general type retail store over time.

Shopping around can still pay

dividends. There are still many stores that cater to specific age and income groups. Getting information on models, costs, and features from several sources on major purchase decisions may be beneficial in getting more suitable products.

Try to separate the buying decision from a credit decision. The Truth in Lending law may help comparisons of credit costs between credit sources, but the decision to buy or not should rest on the anticipated benefits of the purchase.

Interest rates went down slightly in mid-1968, but rose again during the fall. No reductions are in sight and increases may result from a strong demand for loans and because of international monetary developments.

Credit can be a significant part of the cost of any item. Recognizing these costs and putting them in perspective may be one way to help weather family budget storms of 1969.

### Consumerism

Being an informed buyer also can help get the most for your money. Some of the government consumer programs such as Truth in Lending become operational this year. This will help in making price and credit cost comparisons. The trend for 1969 is hard to predict, but other programs in consumerism are likely to develop.

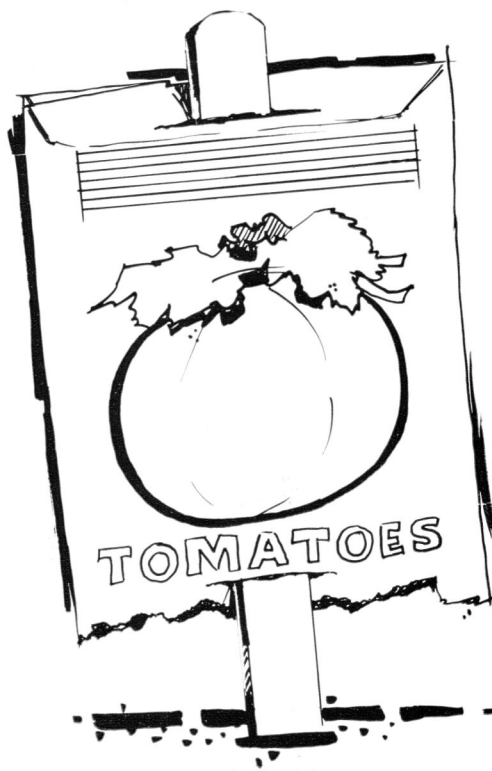
Another source of information is your local extension home economist, who is expanding her program in helping to provide information on products and services.

## New Garden Varieties For 1969

by Ben. F. Vance

**T**HE NEW GARDEN catalogs now making their appearance show many new varieties will be available this season.

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## 1969 OUTLOOK ISSUE

The horticultural plant breeder, nurserymen, and seedsmen are constantly on the lookout for better varieties for our gardens. But not all new varieties are adapted to Iowa. Some may be susceptible to diseases or insects that are present here or they may be too late to mature a crop before frost.

To become really familiar with a new horticultural variety, it is best to grow this variety in your own garden. In that way you can determine its value to you and your family. Compare new varieties with the older varieties you have grown in the past. Just because something is "new" does

not necessarily mean it's better adapted than those you have grown before.

Here's a look at some of the new varieties you may want to try. More information on adapted horticultural varieties may be obtained from your local extension service office or by writing to the Department of Horticulture, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50010.

## Ornamentals

### Roses

Four new rose varieties have been chosen as the 1969 All-America Rose Selections (AARS). *Pascali* is described as the "whitest of white" hybrid teas. It has won awards at the Hague, Baden-Baden, Rome, Paris, Geneva, Madrid, London and Vienna.

*Comanche* is a scarlet grandiflora rose. Blooms are produced on tall plants, some reaching a height of 4½ to 5 feet. *Angel Face* is a lavender floribunda, the first lavender rose of any classification to receive an All-America Rose Selections award. *Gene Boerner*, a pink floribunda, was named in honor of its originator, the late Eugene S. Boerner, sometimes called the "dean" of rose breeders.

All AARS roses will be available in the spring of 1969 either as bare-root plants or plants growing in containers. Other new, or recently introduced, roses are:

*Colorama*, brilliant carmine-red and gold hybrid tea.

*Golden Prince*, deep golden-yellow hybrid tea.

*Dr. Eldon Lyle*, bright velvety-red grandiflora.

*King of Hearts*, a translucent red hybrid tea.

*Moscow Morn*, a blush-pink hybrid tea reputed to be more winter-hardy than the average hybrid tea.

*Western Sun*, a golden yellow hybrid tea.

*Piccadilly*, unfading scarlet and gold bicolor.

*Orangeade*, a persimmon-orange floribunda.

*Margaret Moore Jacobs*, a light pink hybrid tea.

*Niagara Mist*, an iridescent pink hybrid tea.

*Peach Treat*, a peach-pink hybrid tea.

*Dream Dust*, a peach-pink and white floribunda. Blooms are produced on a low, spreading plant.

### Geraniums

*Summertime*, introduced in 1968, produces coral-rose flowers on strong stems, well above the foliage. This vigorous, free-branching variety was developed at Iowa State University.

*Pink Jade*, another ISU introduction, produces orchid-pink blooms on vigorous, heat-resistant plants.

*Crimson Star*, not an ISU variety, produces bright crimson blooms.

This variety will be in limited supply during the 1969 season.

### All-America Selections

Five annual flowers were chosen to receive the 1969 All-America Selections awards. *Cherry Buttons* is a profuse blooming zinnia with cherry-coral 1½ inch fully double flowers.

*Rosy Future* is a bright rose-pink first generation (F-1) hybrid giant cactus flowered zinnia. Five to 6-inch blooms are produced on vigorous, 2-foot tall plants.

*Torch* is another F-1 hybrid giant cactus flowered zinnia that produces orange colored blooms on 2 to 2½-foot tall plants.

*Polka Dot* is a new periwinkle



**PASCALI**, a white hybrid tea, is one of four new varieties chosen as the All-America Rose Selections for 1969. Pascali won awards at eight international flower shows. The All-America selections will be available in the spring of 1969.

(*Vinca rosea*) that grows only three inches tall so it can be used as an annual groundcover. The white, single flowers have attractive bright red "eyes" in the center of the bloom.

*Snow Ball* is a ball-shaped, double-flowered cornflower. This new variety is reported to be more heat resistant than some of the older varieties.

#### Petunias

There will be many excellent first generation hybrid petunias available in 1969. The F-1 hybrids are considerably better than the older, open-pollinated varieties. Plants are more compact and bear flowers in profusion. Since the F-1 hybrids do not come "true" from self-sown seeds all volunteer seedling plants should be destroyed. Purchase fresh seed each season or buy started plants from your garden center or plant grower.

#### Impatiens (Sultana)

New varieties of F-1 hybrid impatiens will be available to gardeners in 1969. The hybrids are early and free flowering. Some are dwarf types such as the "Imp" (Pink Imp, Scarlet Imp, White Imp, etc.). Impatiens (Sultana) is one of the best annual bedding plants for shady locations.

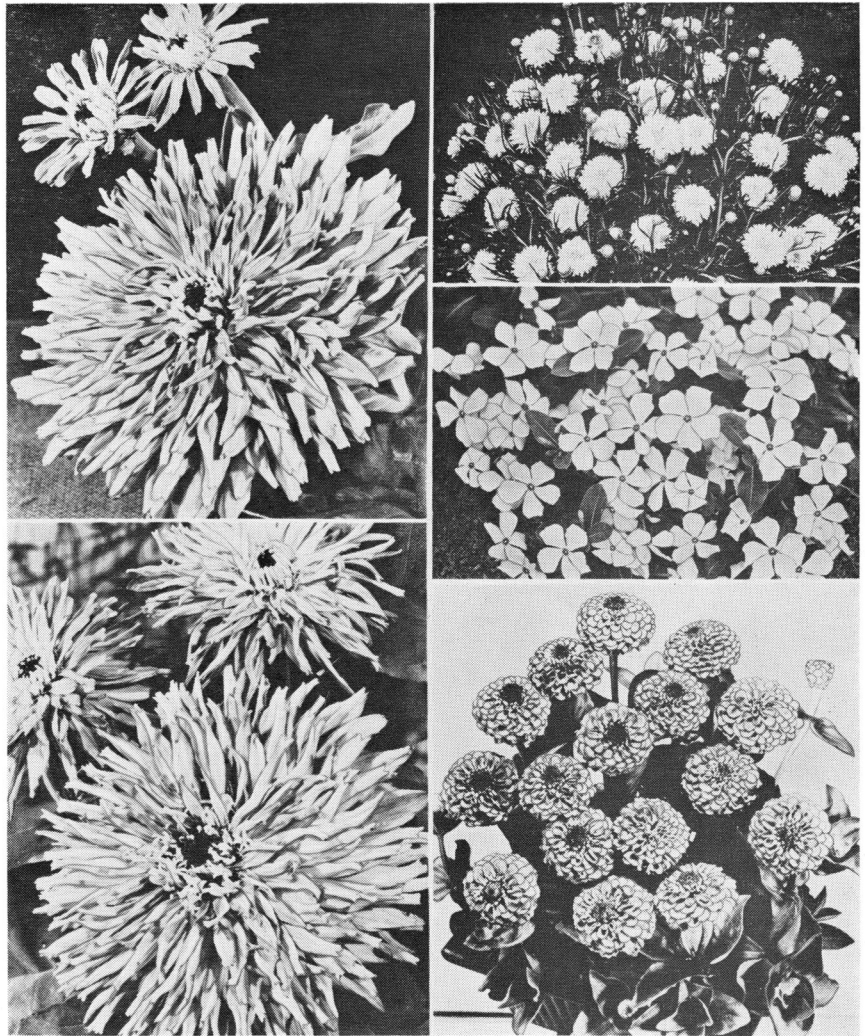
#### Snapdragons

In recent years some excellent first generation (F-1) hybrid outdoor snapdragons have been introduced. The Floral Carpet series are extra dwarf varieties with plants 6 to 8 inches high. Others, such as the butterfly series, produce flowers with florets resembling penstemons, unlike the form of better-known snapdragons. Many of the newer types and varieties have more heat resistance than the older kinds.

### Vegetables

#### Melons

For people who like a change from the ordinary muskmelon, a new *Burpee Hybrid* crenshaw is now available. Previous crenshaw varieties were too late for central Iowa, but this new hybrid produced ripe fruit in Ames trials this past season.



**ALL-AMERICA FLOWER** selections for 1969 include a giant rose cactus hybrid zinnia "Rosy Future" (top left); a pure white dwarf double cornflower "Snow Ball" (top right); a white creeping periwinkle with a bright red eye, "Polka Dot" (middle right); a fiery orange giant hybrid zinnia "Torch" (lower left); and "Cherry Buttons," a bushy zinnia (lower right).

If picked when the skin is yellowish-green, the flesh is firm and sweeter than the regular muskmelon. After the skin turns completely yellow, quality deteriorates rapidly. Susceptibility of the vines to powdery mildew in late summer could be a problem in some seasons as the vines may be killed before all the fruits mature. Getting an earlier start in the spring through the use of transplants may help to alleviate this problem.

#### Snap Beans

Three of the newer varieties of green bush beans performed very satisfactorily in the Ames trials in 1968. *Spartan Arrow* is a new

early maturing variety with slender, tender pods and a heavy yield at one picking. *Burpee's Richgreen* is a few days later, but has a more vigorous plant and should produce a good yield of beans over a longer period. The flavor is milder and perhaps more desirable than many of the other varieties of snap beans.

*Bush Blue Lake* is similar in appearance and quality to the well-known Blue Lake pole varieties. Pods are low in fiber when harvested in the young state. Seed development is slow which results in a long harvest season.

#### Sweet Corn

*Burbank Hybrid* was one of the better medium maturity sweet



corns in last summer's trial. Attractive appearance, well filled cob, good flavor and kernel qualities, as well as adaptability to whole kernel freezing are some of the characteristics that make it stand out.

### Tomatoes

Last year's description of the hybrid *Spring Giant* will have to be modified somewhat on the basis of this past season's evaluation. All of what appeared in last winter's article was true, but did not contain the entire story. With the weather conditions prevalent last season, *Spring Giant* appeared to suffer as much or more radial cracking than any other variety in the trials. The large cracks seriously detract from the appearance and usefulness of the fruit.

In contrast, the hybrid *Sun Up* did not quite come up to *Spring Giant* in fruit size or early yield. *Sun Up* has produced a good yield of high quality fruit at Ames the past three years, and appears to be one of the better early tomatoes in our trials.

For gardeners who prefer an orange-colored tomato fruit, the hybrid *Mandarin* should be well worth trying. It produced a good yield of high quality fruit.

### Pepper

*Canape* is a first generation hybrid that is both early and productive. This new variety should be generally available in 1969.

### 1969 All-America Selections

Seven vegetables were chosen to receive the 1969 All-America a-

wards. The F-1 hybrid cabbage variety *Stonehead* is an extra early, small-sized variety for the home gardener. *Harvester Queen* is another cabbage variety that won an award. Large, globe-shaped heads are produced and this variety reportedly holds well at maturity before bursting.

The F-1 hybrid broccoli variety *Green Comet* is an extra early variety with large sized heads of good quality.

*Snow King* is the name of a new F-1 hybrid cauliflower of the snowball type. *Snow King* is reported to be 10 to 24 days earlier than other snowball varieties.

*St. Pat Scallop* is an F-1 hybrid summer squash, a greenish-white version of the Patty Pan squash. Like all summer squashes, this new variety should be harvested and eaten when it is quite small and tender. Delaying harvest too long results in tough, poor quality fruits.

The winter squash *Kindred* is a semi-vining type similar to Buttercup in shape. Fruits are of medium size, about 3½ inches thick and 6 to 7 inches in diameter. The flesh, about 1 inch thick, is deep orange colored.

An F-1 hybrid turnip, *Tokyo Cross*, is unique in that it is pure white. This is a very early, productive variety and slower to "bolt" than *Just Right*, a turnip variety that won the All-America award several years ago.

Since the All-America flower and vegetable selections are quite

new, they have not had extensive testing by the department of horticulture at Iowa State University. It is suggested that plantings of these new varieties be made in your own garden in order to evaluate the quality and performance. Seeds or plants of all of the 1969 selections will be available in the spring of 1969.

### Fruit

#### Raspberries

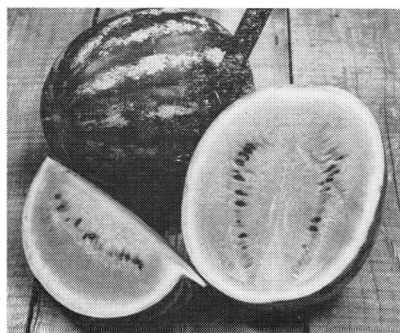
*Amethyst* is the name of a new purple raspberry developed at Iowa State University. It is a very productive variety, combining the good traits of both the parents (Robertson and Cuthbert). One distinct advantage of this variety is the absence of the "dusty" appearance of the fruit that is customarily found on other purple varieties.

*Amethyst* is resistant to anthracnose, a serious fungus disease of raspberries. Yields have been high with the new variety. The harvest season begins about July 1 in central Iowa and continues for 2 to 3 weeks. Plants will be available from Iowa nurseries in the spring of 1969.

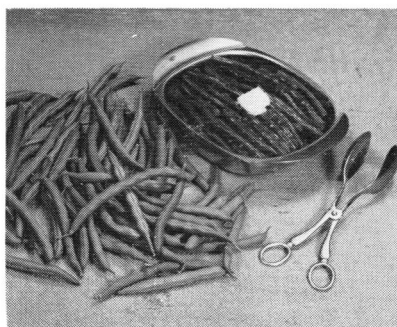
#### Apples

Chieftain apple, an Iowa State University introduction that was described in the January 1968 issue of Iowa Farm Science, will be available from Iowa nurseries in the spring of 1969.

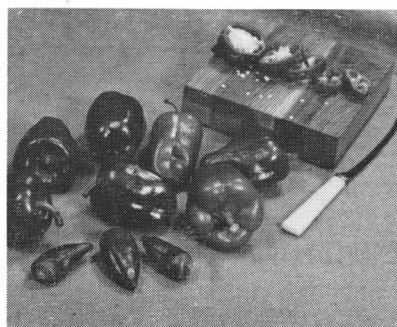
The department of horticulture, Iowa State University, does not have seeds or plants of fruits, vegetables, or ornamentals available for sale.



**BURPEE CRENSHAW** melon is a new hybrid that performed well in trials at Ames.



**BUSH BLUE LAKE**, a high quality snapbean, has a long harvest season.



**CANAPE PEPPER**, a first-generation hybrid, is both early and productive.

**ALL-AMERICA VEGETABLE** selections for 1969 include the hybrid turnip "Tokyo Cross," a rapid growing variety (upper left); "Green Comet," the best hybrid broccoli of those judged (upper right); an early hybrid

cauliflower, "Snow King," (lower left); and "Stone-head," an early small hybrid cabbage (lower right). For details of these and other new vegetable, fruit and flower varieties, see the article on page 44.

